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D. W. SCOTT, Jr., Editor.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

AUTUMN TIME.

Time, like a wrinkled hermit, sits,
Counting his beads, each bead a day;
From his long rosary of years
These beads drop silently away.

In each section, one by one,
Puts on the smouldering funeral lamps,
And leaves the corpse alone and still,
Amid the charnel's dripping damps:

So dealeth Time, who stripes the leaves
Of bankrupt summer's rich array,
As fallers strip the trembling fool,
Whose spendthrift wealth has had its day.

Yet these are but the feeble types
Of higher dooms the sons of clay,
Of shivered globes and falling worlds,
And fourth quakes of the latter day,

Miscellaneous.

THE STORY OF MR BULL AND GIANT ATMODES.

By Rev. W. Gresley. *London.*

Chap. I.

Mr. Bull was a very respectable elderly gentleman, well to do in the world; upright, honest, and hospitable, but rather too fond of money. To be sure, he had a large and increasing family, and was naturally anxious to provide a maintenance for them. And, to say the truth, he was very fond of making himself comfortable; and felt, like many others, into the error of thinking that the only way of doing so was by making himself rich. It was Mr. Bull's custom, after dinner, when Mrs. Bull had withdrawn, to sit and ruminate on things in general—such as the price of funds, cattle, and corn—the state of commerce—the glory and wealth of England;—then he would think how remarkable it was that one Englisman could beat three Frenchmen—and he would snap his fingers, and cry "A fig for Bony!" and hum a verse of *his favorite song*:

"While by our commerce and arts we are able
To see the sirloin smoking hot on the table,
The French may eat, like the frog in the fable.
O, the roast beef of England,
And O, the old English roast beef!"

One evening, having finished his *bottle*, Mr. Bull proceeded to the drawingroom rather earlier than usual.

Thomas, the man-servannt, had just laid out the tea-things, and placed the kettle on the fire—for they were old-fashioned times of which we are speaking—and Mrs. Bull had gone up stairs to see the children put to bed. There she was detained rather longer because little Dickey was naughty, and would not have his hair combed.

The old gentleman seated himself very comfortably in his arm chair, and placed his feet on the fender, intending to await Mrs. Bull's return; when how it happened was never exactly known—but as he was meditating on the great increase of his family, and the necessity of doing something for them, he witnessed, between sleeping and waking, the following extraordinary vision:—

It appeared to him as though an unusual stream of steam began to issue from the spout of the tea-kettle, and to spread through the whole room, condensing itself together, it gradually assumed the form of a gigantic human figure. The figure was that of a workman or iron-founder: his shirt-sleeves were tuckled up, so as to display a pair of muscular arms; on his head was stuck a stripped cotton night-cap, and a rough leather apron served to spread the nether part of his person.

Resting with one arm on an enormous iron crow-bar, and striking the other a-kimbo on his hip, the figure thus addressed him:

"Mr. Bull, you see before you the great Atmodes."

"A giant what?" said Mr. Bull, not the least alarmed, for he had very good nerves.

"The giant Atmodes!"

"That is a very odd name," said Mr. Bull.

"I am called by some the giant of steam," replied the figure.

"I know you speak English, I understand you," said Mr. Bull "and I ask you, Mr. Giant, what may your business be with me?"

"I am come," said the giant, to offer you my service."

"And what work are you able to do?" inquired Mr. Bull.

"Able!" said the giant, with a contemptuous smile, extending his brawny arm, "I am able to do any thing.—Only give me the world, if I had a place to stand on."

"You seem able-bodied enough," said Mr. Bull, "there is no denying that; and what wages do you ask?"

The giant paused a moment, and Mr. Bull awaited his reply.

"Well, sir," said he at last, "I'll tell you what. Though I look so strong, my constitution requires a good deal of heat, so if you will keep me well supplied with fuel out of your coal-pits, I'll engage to work for you."

"Well, I'll think of a job for you," said Mr. Bull, "if you will call again to-morrow, or, perhaps, you had better leave me with your address."

"You have only to call," said the giant, "and I shall be at your bidding whenever you want me, please to make a kettle or boiler on the fire, and pronounce the following words:—

Fe, fa, fum—come, giant, come.
With fire and smoke—with coal and coke,
Whizzing, fizzing—thrumping, bumping.
Come, giant, come!"

"This is very strange," thought Mr. Bull. "And pray Mr. Giant," he said, "how do I know that this is all true?—what token can you give me that it is a realty?"

"Oh, you want a token!" said the giant, with a cunning look; "let this be your token:" and with that he raised his mistive crow-bar, which was red-hot, and touching Mr Bull's toe, vanished with a loud laugh amidst a cloud of smpoke and steam.

Mr Bull started from his chair in agony of pain, and the giant was nowhere to be seen; only the tea-kettle had boiled over, and was pouring from its spout a torrent of scalding water, a portion of which had fallen on Mr. Bull's foot.

Chap. II.

Mr. Bull sat pondering in his chair at that evening, so that his wife complained that she could not get a word out of him. All night he lay without a wink of sleep, first turning on this side, and next to that, in great perplexity of mind. The next day he passed partly in his study, and partly walking up and down the gravel walk, with his hands in his pockets, in deep meditation. When the evening was come, and they were again alone together at tea (a meal of which Mr. Bull was accustomed to be more than usually communicative) he thus abruptly addressed his wondering spouse:

"My dear Mrs. Bull," said he, "have you ever seen a giant?"

"A giant!" answered Mrs. Bull; "no indeed, never."

"*I have*," said Mr. Bull, with a very marked emphasis.

"You don't say so," said Mrs. Bull; "why I thought they had all been destroyed in the time of Jack the Giant Killer."

"*Not all*," said Mr. Bull, in the same significant tone.

"And pray," said his wife, "when and where was it that you saw this giant?"

"Yesterday evening, in this very room," answered Mr Bull; "and if you like you may see him too."

It was a hard struggle which took place in the good lady's breast, between her fears and her curiosity; however, the latter prevailed, and she signified her determination to be introduced to the gigantic visitor. Accordingly no sooner had the servant removed the tea things from the table, when Mr. Bull said—

"Thomas, you may leave the tea kettle."

"Sir?" said Thomas, looking astonished.

"You may leave the tea-kettle, Thomas" again said Mr. Bull, in rather a peremptory tone.

As soon as Thomas was gone, and the door fastened, Mr. Bull, placed his wife in a convenient situation to witness the scene, and then proceeded with his incantation. The steam poured from the kettle; the awful words were spoken—and the giant again appeared. Mrs. Bull uttered a slight cry of terror at the suddenness of the apperition, but otherwise conducted herself with great propriety

"Sir," said the giant, raising his hand respectfully to his night-cap, and drawing back one leg, "I have come at your bidding."

"'Tis well," said Mr. Bull; "I have thought of a job for you."

"Only name it and it shall be done," said the giant.

"One of my coal-pits," continued the old gentlemen, "is full of water, and if you are as good a workman as you profess to be, I shall thank you to empty it."

"To hear is to obey," said Atmodes; "all I shall want will be a good large kettle, and a few iron pipes."

Mr Bull promised they should be provided, and the giant vanished from the room, much to the relief of the poor lady.

Atmodes was as good as his word: the apparatus was completed, and Mr. Bull soon had the satisfaction to see the water disappear from the coal-pit and his men hard at work at the bottom of it. Unfortunately, as the giant was working hard to finish his job, the boiler burst, and the hot water and fragment of the vessel were scattered far and wide, scalding several men, and maiming one for life. Mr. Bull was very angry, and blamed the giant; but Atmodes declared that it was no fault of his, for Mr. Bull should have made the boiler stronger, and to this Mr. Bull had nothing to answer, but that the boiler should be stronger the next time.

Chap. III.

"Well, wife," said Mr Bull "what do you think of our new servant?"

"Why, he is useful sort of a giant," said Mrs. Bull.

"We must find another job for him now that he has cleaned out the pit. What shall it be?"

Mrs. Bull, who like her husband had an eye to what was useful, said, "Don't you think, dear, that the giant might make us a good piece of broad cloth for winter clothing?"

"I dare say he would," said Mr. Bull; "suppose we ask him." The giant was summoned, and had no objection, provided the proper materials were prepared: "And I shall want a few hands," he added, "to bring me coke and other refreshments."

"Well, suppose we send to the work house; there are a good many idle fellows there; it will be a nice job for them."

So the giant set to work at weaving and soon produced a fine large piece of broad cloth, enough to clothe the whole family from top to toe.

"I have been thinking," said Mrs. Bull, "that now Watty is at work (for they had got quite familiar with the giant, and usually to called him Atty, or more commonly Watty), I have thought that he might make a few more pieces of cloth to sell to our neighbors. What say you Watty?"

"Well," said the giant, I must have a few more hands to feed me, no giant can work without victuals,"

"That's rather awkward," said Mr. Bull, "for all our hands are pretty well employed. However, I suppose we must send for Joe Carter from the field, and Will Ditcher. That bit of draining may stand over for a while." So the laborers were sent for out of the field, and turned into stokers, and had to supply coke and water to the giant. They did not much like the job, for it made them as black and dirty as colliers, and they heartily wished that Watty and his engine had been at the bottom of the Red Sea. However master would have it so, and they were obliged to submit. So Watty worked away, and made pieces of cloth one after another; and his master set up a great shop in the town, and supplied all the neighbors round. And so Mr Bull began to get very rich, though the farm was not so well looked after as it had been; and he was obliged to borrow now and then a few bags of wheat from his neighbors, for the consumption of the family, which he did not quite approve of.

Chap. IV.

One day Mrs. Bull said to her husband, "Our Watty is an excellent servant, to be sure, and can turn his hand to anything. I wonder whether he could make me a piece of silk for a gown."

"Let us try him," said Mr. Bull; so Watty was sent tor, and the question to him.

"Why, as to that," said he, "I can do anything where strength is required; but," he continued, extending a great horny hand, which would have crushed an ox, "you see these fingers of mine are not quite delicate enough to manage threads of silk or cotton; but," he added, as if a bright thought had struck him, "if you would just let some of the children stand by and keep the threads right, I think it may be done."

"Oh, the little dears," said Mrs. Bull, "what a nice occupation for them! I will have them down from the nursery this minute. Accordingly the children were sent for out of the nursery and school-room, and set by the loom, and taught to tie the silk threads. At first they liked it very much, and thought it a nice thing to play at being useful; but in about half an hour little Mary had had enough, and began playing with her brother Dickey at something else."

"Hollos," roared out Watty, in a voice of thunder, "this will never do, Mr. Bull. What's the use of my working away in this manner, if those children don't keep the threads right?"

"Go on, go on," said Mr. Bull, calling out from his counting-house; "I will send some one to look after them." So he desired Mr. Grumpy, the foreman, to step in and see what the children were about, and if they forget to tie the threads, just to remind them what had to do. So the foreman, who was a cross sort of fellow, walked up and down, and presently saw Miss Julia making faces at her brother Tom.

"Mind your work, you young jade," said Mr. Grumpy, and gave her a blow with a strap, that made a great black mark on her back.

This gentle hint had the desired effect, and the children kept very steadily to their work, so that in a few days a beautiful piece of silk was woven, out of which Mrs. Bull made a gown—"the best," she declared, "she ever had in her life—so cheap, too, being all of home manufacture."

"We must have a few pieces of silk for our shop," said Mr. Bull.

"But," said Mrs. Bull, "I don't think it quite agrees with the children. Little Mary is getting as thin as a whipping post; and they all come home so tired at night, really it's shocking to see them; besides, they lose all their schooling, and on Sunday they were too tired to go to church."

"Oh, fiddle-faddle," said Mr. Bull; "you don't think I can afford to let Watty be idle while the children go to school? such a flourishing business as we are getting up—supplying all the country round!"

Mrs. Bull did not quite see why her children should be made the slaves of all the country round, when they might have lived very comfortably by themselves; however, her husband was hot upon his schemes of making money, and would not have the children taken from their work on any account; so the children worked on from morning to night, and from one week's end to another; and Watty went on thumping, and bumping, and stunning them with his incessant noise; and there was the terrible man with the strap, or sometimes with a great heavy roller; and sometimes Watty himself would reach out one of his great hands—not meaning any harm, but just to keep the children awake—and would twich a handful of hair from their heads. It was a sad time for the poor children, and all the family were kept in a bustle. He throve, and was the whole neighborhood thought what a thri Bull's was, and how getting!

Chap.

About this time Mr wanted to go to London on busi thought the might indulge Mr in a trip to the capitol, which had never yet seen. So, as the were talking over the plan, "I won said Mrs. Bull, "how I shall tak my trunks and boxes! Don't y think Watty would carry them? will be so long going by the can So Watty was summoned, and a he could take the luggage.

"Ay," said he, "and and master too, if you like to go me."

"But I am afraid Mr. Bull, "you will be a long t bout it."

"Trust me for tha have not seen me with my se league boots on yet."

"Oh," said Mrs. Bul have you got a pair of seven league oots? What a useful giant you are

"But how shall we manage," said Mrs. Bull, apart to her husband, "when we get to London, and want to go a bout shopping, and visiting our friends? I don't thi it would be quite fashionable to ar e about London with Watty. He is rather an awkward servant, and might do mischief."

"Don't trouble y rselves," said Watty, who had overheard these family difficulties; "I'll take Thomas, and the coachman too, and the cook, and housekeeper, and all the rest of them; and, what's more, I'll take the horses into the barfiain."

Mr. and Mrs. Bull were quite delighted with this arrangement, so the old coach was brought out for them to ride in; then came a van with all the luggage, and the servants got into the tax-cart, and the horses were put inside of the break. As soon as they were all fastened in one long train, "Now for it, Watty," said Mr Bull; "away with you, as fast as you like;" and away went Watty, with his seven-league boots, scampering over hill and dale like a whirlwind.

Mrs. Bull felt rather giddy, almost lost her breath at first; but Mr. Bull, who had no fears, was quite elated at the rapidity of the motion.

"Well," said he, "this is something like travelling. I wonder how long we are going." So he took out his watch. "I declare," said he, "we went that last mile in a minute and a half!"

"Look, what a beautiful new church!" said Mrs. Bull.

"Where?" said Mr. Bull; "I see no church."

"Oh, you should have turned your head sooner. It was gone while you were looking round."

"What silly noodles our fathers and grandfathers must have been," observed Mr. Bull, "creeping along at the rate of ten miles an hour! What would they have thought of travelling in this way? Well, I do declare our Watty is——"

What Mr. Bull would have added is uncertain, for just at that moment there was a crash, and a bang, and a scream, and Mr. and Bull's heads were violently knocked together. The only wonder was that both their sculls were not fractured.

Chap. VI.

When Mr. Bull came to himself, he was sensible of very intolerable pain. His limbs ached violently, his nose was flattened, one eye was bandaged up, and the other so bruised that he could not open it. He endeavored to recover his scattered senses, but could only call up a confused remembrance of a journey to London, and hedges, trees, houses, wind mills, and churches, all passing by in rapid succession. As he lay thus ruminating, he heard a gentle sigh, and managing, with difficulty, to open his eye, he beheld Mrs. Bull, lying beside him in much the same predicament as himself; and assembled round the bed were all the little Bulls, thin and pale as so many spectres.

The sight of his afflicted family brought to Mr. Bull's mind the circumstances under which he was placed, and he exclaimed, in a voice not loud but deep,

"If ever I get up from this bed, I will call that rogue Watty to account."

"Oh, the villain, Watty," responded Mrs. Bull, in a plaintive tone.

"Oh, the cruel giant," said all the little Bulls at once.

Mr. Bull was as good as his word. After a few weeks he was able to leave his bed; and, as soon as he found himself in his arm-chair by the fireside, with his wife opposite to him, and his family all around, he summoned Watty to his presence.

"A pretty trick you have been playing us, Mr. Watty," said he, "to use your master and mistress in this way."

"A pretty trick, indeed!" said Mrs. Bull, and all the little Bulls.

"Why," said Watty, rather doggedly, "you ordered me to go as fast as I could—and how could I tell that there was a broad-wheeled wagon in the way?"

Mr. Bull could not deny that it was his own fault for ordering Watty to go so fast.

"Well," said he, "we will take care not to go so fast in future."

"Very well," said Watty, "only mention at what pace you wish to go, sir, and I will keep to it."

"However, that's not all," said Mr. Bull, sternly. "Look at these poor of the children. Here's little Sally's back all black and blue, and Tommy's knees are growing crooked, and see how thin they all are! Are you not ashamed, sir, to treat your master's children in this way?"

"It was not I, sir, that beat the children. It was Master Grumpy that you set over them to watch them; and, as to their getting thin, you know it was your own self that would not let the mill stop."

Mr. Bull groaned, and acknowledged to himself that it was his own love of money that had been the cause of all this evil.

"Ah, Watty, Watty," said he, "you have plenty of excuses. I should not wonder if you deny next that it was you that burnt my toe, the first time I saw that precious face of yours."

"Why, sir," said Watty, grinning, "you should not have gone to sleep with you feet on the tender."

"Oh, you are a rogue, you are a rogue," said Mr. Bull, shaking his head gravely, but laughing at the same time, for he was never known to be long out of temper. "Well," said he, after a pause, "the long and short of it is this—that we must come to an understaneing.

"You are not going to turn me off, I hope," said Watty. "However, if you do, I daresay I can get another place."

"Why, no; I don't intend to turn you off, you are too useful for that; but we must get into more regular ways. Next time you travel with me, or your mistress, remember you are not to go more than twenty miles an hour."

"Very well, sir," said Watty.

"And I shan't allow my children to do any work," continued Mr. Bull, "until they are twelve years of age, and then only nine hours a day, with a whole holiday on Saturday, so that they may get some learning, and be ready for church on Sundays."

"Very well sir," said Watty.

"And I won't have Ned Carter or any of the laborers taken off their work at the farm. I don't think it's respectable to be borrowing corn from one's neighbors; besides, suppose they did not choose to let us have any—we should be in a pretty way then—So I am determined to have the farm kept in proper cultivation."

"You will not get so much money by your farm as by the factory."

"Perhaps not. But I have lived long enough in the world to learn that money is not the only thing to make a man happy. A wiser man than you or I, Watty, has said—There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing—and 'riches profit not in the day of wrath.' I begin to think that I have been over-hasty to get rich, and have reaped more trouble than profit.—Henceforth I intend to look more to the education and religious instruction of my family; and then, if God gives us riches into the bargain, we shall know how to make a good use of them. So now, Watty, you may go down stairs and leave me to get a little rest."

A Story of General Sherman.

The Baltimore *Clipper* tells the following story:

"A distinguished official who was lately at the headquarters of Gen. Sherman, gives the following anecdote of the latter, in the necessity under which he lay of sitting in judgment on a certain class of men in Atlanta, when that place was evacuated by the citizens. Writing us, our friend says:

"Let me give you a little incident which took place in my presence at Sherman's headquarters, Atlanta.

"You will remember that an order was promulgated directing all civilians to leave Atlanta, (North or South), within twelve days. The day of its issue, a gentleman entered Sherman's office and inquired for the General. The latter answered in his way, very promptly, 'I am General Sherman.' The colloquy was very nearly as follows:

Citizen—General, I am a northern man, from the State of Connecticut, have been living at Atlanta for nearly seven years; have accumulated considerable property here, and I see that you have ordered all citizens to leave within twelve days. I came to see if you would make an exception in my case. I fear, if I leave, my property will be destroyed.

Gen. Sherman—What kind of property do you own sir? Perhaps I will make an exception in your case, sir.

Citizen—I own a block of stores, three dwellings, a plantation two miles out of town, and a foundry.

Gen. Sherman—Foundry, eh! what have you been doing with your foundry?

Citizen—Have been making castings.

Gen. Sherman—What kind of castings?—Shot and shell, and all that kind of thing?

Citizen—Yes, I have made some shot and shell.

Gen. Sherman—You have been making shot and shell to destroy your country, have you? and you still claim favor on account of being a Northern man! Yes, sir, I will make an exception in your case; you shall go South to-morrow morning at sunrise. Adjutant, see that this order is carried out. Orderly, show this man the door.

Citizen—But, General, can't I go North?

Gen. Sherman—No sir. Too many of your class there already, sir.

The President's Gift.

Recently the President was presented with a handsome Elk-horn chair made by Mr. Seth Kinnean, a renowned California hunter, who it will be remembered, presented one to "Old Buck," during the first part of his Administration and which Mr. Kinnean says, "is the only thing that he wished he had never done."

A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Kinnean was dressed in a full suit of buckskin pants, heavy fur coat and a large fur hat. He wears a flowing beard, and dressed in his full costume, presents quite a unique appearance.

Clinton Lloyd, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives on behalf of Mr. Kinnean, made a neat and patriotic presentation speech, and concluded by moving that the President "take the chair—that being the sense of the meeting." The President responded in a few pleasant remarks, and seated himself in the chair, which as soon as he had done Mr. Kinnean said, "there now Mr. President, you are the first gentleman *or lady*, that ever sat in that chair. I've had work to keep 'em out—especially the ladies, but I did it. Though tempted several times, I never sat in it myself."

The President examined it very minutely and expressed himself highly pleased with the workmanship. The chair is a unique affair. It is made altogether of elk horns, four large antlers forming the back, arms and legs. These are firmly braced together, the thick portions of the antlers being used for the rounds and frame of the seat. The four antlers forming the legs, arms and back are set on the feet of the elk, and it is ornamented by clusters of antlers ingeniously put together. The seat is made of elk skin with the hair on.

The elks from which the material was obtained, were shot by Kinnean himself, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and the chair made by Mr. Kinnean. The rifle with which he killed the elks, and which he generally uses in hunting, is the identical piece with which the British General Packenham was killed at New Orleans, A. D., 1815, by Briggs, and was subsequently carried through the Black Hawk war by Kinnean's father, who served in the same company with Mr. Lincoln. It is in good condition. The old stock, however, is gone, a bear having damaged it with his teeth to such an extent that it was necessary to supply its place with a new one, which Mr. Kinnean did, hewing it out of hard wood, and whittling it down into a rather rough, but serviceable stock.

After Mr. Kinnean had told the President and the company several bear stories, he said that he had another little article with him; a fiddle made from the skull of a favorite mule, which when alive, appeared to have music in his soul, as he would always lurk around the camp on the plains whenever he heard the music of a fiddle. So after the mule had been dead some time, and as he was passing his bleached bones one day, the idea struck him that there might be music in the old bones. He accordingly picked up the skull and took it home, from which he manufactured the fiddle. He then returned to the bleached bones and procured one of the ribs and some of the hairs of the tail, from which he made a bow. Mr. Kinnean then played "Essence of old Virginia," winding up with "John Brown," much to the amusement of Mr. Lincoln and the spectators. The President remarked that if he could play on the instrument he would ask Mr. K. to give it him, but as he could not, it would be better for Mr. Kinnean to keep it. The President then shook hands with Mr. Kinnean, expressing a desire to meet him again during his stay in Washington. Mr. Kinnean is a Pennsylvanian born and was raised in Union county, where his people still reside.

☞ The danger of meddling with edged tools is well illustrated in the story that follows:

"While waiting at the post office for my mail, I heard the following short but sweet dialogue. Mr. B. is a lawyer of considerable talent. The anxious inquirer after information, Mr. O, is an extensive dealer in cattle.

"Mr. B., said O., the profession of a lawyer must be a very rascally business, is it not?"

Mr. B. straightened himself up and looked grave.

"Mr. O.," said he, "I have always noticed, in my life, that when a man is rascally disposed he would be a rascal whether his profession was that of a lawyer or drover"

Mr. O. dropped the subject, seemingly convinced that if Mr. B. was not right, at least he, Mr. O., was no match for him.

A Patriotic Clergyman.—Cotton Mather was famous, as many other clergymen have been, including Bishop South particularly, for the dexterous application of Scripture to current topics. A clergyman at Middletown, Ct., recently won notoriety by a happy use of the same quality. On the occasion of a Union torch light demonstration, he displayed a transparency over his door, emblazoned with this quotation from Genesis 22:15—"The angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven a second time."

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Agricultural.

Good Milkers.

It is an easy matter to distinguish a good milker. The farthest removed from the bull the better. As the male has no milking properties, and the female is devoted to them, and none so much as the cow, so we are to judge from this principle.

No person of ordinary intelligence would select a cow with thick neck, heavy bones and bull-like disposition. On the other hand, the true cow, the good milker, is easily known by its thin neck, sometimes almost amounting to deformity (the case with one of ours); small bones; thin, sensitive hide; thin taill and (most of all) a mild, placid disposition, showing absence of animal heat, which consumes, or prevents milk from forming. A quiet, motherly face, denoting intelligence, and domesticity, is what is wanted. The reservoir of milk, of course, must be large, or there cannot be stored a large quantity. A large, well-formed bag, therefore, is a necessity. A small udder is an invariable sign of a poor milker.

The form and size of a cow are not always to be depended upon. The disposition is, perhaps, as much, if not more, than any other one point, some say than all other points. We remember a heavy-headed, coarse-bodied cow, but with the mildest of dispositions, as one of the best butter makers we ever knew; a good eater and always healthy. She made, during the month of June, fifteen pounds of the best butter a week, and gave a good flow of milk nearly the year round. Avoid the bull and seek the farther opposite qualities for the best milker.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Increasing Soil.

By deepening the cultivation of your soil you add to its quality. Thus, by having your soil eight inches deep, where before you had it only four inches, you double its capacity somewhat as though you had two acres now where you only had one before. Did you ever think of this? Eight inches of cultivated soil has double the strength of four. This is a new way of increasing your land—not new to our best farmers, who understand all this—and hence they cultivate deep—not deep at once, but gradually, each year a little deeper, or at every ploughing. Ploughing alone makes the soil mellow, has a wonderful effect, even without manure; but manure, it must be remembered, is the main reliance always.

In deepening your soil judgment is required. Not too much of the raw subsoil must be brought up at a time, unless it is well—then plough deep. In clay soils little at a time is the true theory. Cut or half an inch of clay, more or less, at each ploughing. This, thrown up to the action of the elements, will be reduced to powder, and it at once goes to work, drawing strength from the atmosphere—clear profit, you see; it has the effect of plaster. Then it is a manure in itself. These heavy clay beds are valuable beds of manure. As they are generally spread out with your soil, you need only to adjust your cultivator to manure your ground. But this must only be done when the super-soil is thoroughly friable, in good cultivated order. Too much clay brought up will stiffen your soil; and air, and heat and rain are kept out; and thus it remains stiff, cold, stubborn soil, on which little or nothing can be grown. Grass is the only thing that stands the least chance.—*Valley Farmer.*

A Good Smoke-House

We find the following in the *Western Rural*, with the above caption:

We lately observed a well-planned smoke-house on the premises of a good farmer, worthy of a brief description. It was about six feet square, the lower half built of brick, furnished with an iron-lined door, and serving as an ash house and place for the fire. The upper part, about four feet high, besides the ascent of the roof, was made of word. It was separated from the lower part by scantling joists, a space of two or three inches between them, through which smoke and air could freely pass, but sufficient to catch any ham that might accidentally fall, and thus save it from the fire. The upper part, as well as the lower, was entered by a door from the outside; this upper door may be kept locked, except when admitting or withdrawing hams; but the lower may be left unlocked, to attend to fire, without any danger of the contents above being stolen, as the thief cannot pass through the openings between the joists.

☞ We have got fine sugar from sorghum at last. This announcement is far more important than it might at first appear. It is, or will be, a declaration of independence of Louisiana, Texas, or the West Indies, in the healthful and nutritious article of sugar. The specimen of the sorghum sugar made at Chicago, now on exhibition at the Museum of the Agricultural Department, has the appearance of light Havana sugar, and can be furnished in quantity at 89 per hundred pounds.—*Wash. Chron.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS

D. W. SCOTT, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

December 7th, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

It is not possible to continue the publication of THE ARGUS under the old arrangement of sending the paper to subscribers who may not pay within five or ten years. Printing paper costs three or four times as much as it did in 1860, and besides we must have the money to get it even at that price. Printers' expenses are very much greater, which must be equalized by an increase of their wages. To meet these demands, and so continue the publication of THE ARGUS, its subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance. Club rates have also been established by which we expect to furnish THE ARGUS somewhat cheaper to its subscribers, and, their number to be largely increased.

One copy, one year	$ 2 00
Five copies, one year, to one address	9 50
Ten copies, " " "	18 00
Twenty " " "	35 00

☞ Any larger number, $1,75 each.

☞ Additional subscribers from time to time, as they may be obtained, may be added at the club price.

☞ Clergymen and professional teachers $1,00 per year.

☞ No subscripttons received for a less time than six months.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the *Argus*.

☞ Subscribers whose time is about to expire will receive their papers marked with an X.

Rates of Advertising:

One square, 1 insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
¼ column, 6 mos	12 00
½ column, 6 mos	20 00
1 column, 6 mos	35 00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines	8 00
Executors, Administrators and Auditor's Notices, each	3 00

Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines; for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Address, always postpaid,

D. W. SCOTT, JR.,
Beaver C. H., Pa.

Freedmen's Relief.

Missionary enterprises are praiseworthy and deserving of support whatever may be the dark land and benighted people for whose enlightenment they are undertaken. But much stronger claims have they upon the benevolence and assistance of each one when these missions are directed to the poor and oppressed of his own land. Many thousands of ignorant, degraded human beings in the South have passed from bondage to freedom and now can be reached by the hands of charity and civilization. It would not be consistent with the spirit of true charity for the American people to neglect their own brethren, while seeking to relieve those of other lands. Many Freedmen's Relief Associations have been organized in various parts of the Northern States. One of these is at present actively engaged in some of the large cities in soliciting and collecting money. It proposes to raise $200,000, of which $50,000 has already been subscribed in Philadelphia. Considerable amount of money has been collected in Western Pennsylvania during the last year for the same cause. While much has been done for the relief of those unshackled men and women, many of whom are so brutalized as hardly to properly appreciate the blessings of liberty, there is still very much room for the exercise of a proper charity towards them by all good and loyal citizens. Their number is not small, nor their progress in refinement and civilization of any extent even among the best of them. It was to the selfish advantage of slaveholders to keep them ignorant and degraded. But it will now be to advantage of the whole country to instruct and elevate them; until this is done they they will be a hindrance to southern prosperity.

The burden of their relief should be the weightiest now pressing upon the benevolent heart of every christian and patriot, whose reward for good done to them will be felt in this life, seen in their own land, though it should be after many days. If men are also to work out their own salvation, here is a fine opportunity for much good labor. If they wish the approbation of the Heavenly Master, they will find it here: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Fires in New York City

A nefarious attempt was made Friday night week, to burn down New York city. The fire was applied by means of phosphorus, generally placed in the bed-rooms of various hotels. The first of these buildings found to be on fire was the St. James Hotel.—It was fortunately extinguished without much damage. From the time, half-past eight o'clock, when the St. James was discovered to be on fire, until ten o'clock, the St Nicholas Metropolitan, Large House, Tammany Hall, Lovejoy's Hotel, Belmont House, and Barnum's Museum, were found on fire, some in two or three different places, and at each place the investigation showed that the same incendiary means had been employed. The only prominent hotel in that city that was not fired on Friday night, was the New York Hotel, the general rendezvous of the secessionists. The room that was fired in the St. James Hotel was occupied by a man giving his as John School, of Maryland. A Baltimore woman was arrested who seems to have something to do with the firing of three of the hotels. On her person were found papers which led to the arrest of a man recently discharged from Ft. Lafayette. These are significant facts, which, with some others, confirm the suspicion of it being the work of rebel emissaries.—They were in league with burglars, thieves, cut-throats, and pickpockets, as these gathered about the entrance of the hotels, ready for plunder on the breaking out of the fire.

It will be seen that the preparations made for burning the city were extensive, but imperfect. No considerable fire occurred. Yet the intention, however horrible, is evident. It was a desperate measure of the foul spirit of rebellion; but the citizens of New York can thank God for this—the last rebel failure.

Sermon by the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D.

The following is but an extract from a Thanksgiving Sermon preached by the eloquent Dr. Franklin Moore, in Union Church, Philadelphia. It is taken from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 25th of November. The text was the following verses—Psalm cxxiv, 1-6; Psalm cxvii, 1, 2; 1 Cor. xvi, 13.

The speaker began his discourse by remarking that had the nation reached the goal of rest which, under God, it surely will reach, he could feel it a pleasure on such a day to investigate some great social question, such as the excellence of popular Government. But all the land is in the tumult of war. The whole nation is rocking in excitement as the sea seethes and heaves before the march of the tempest. His line of thought, therefore, would grapple with the living interests of the times. His theme he would style The Crisis; a Call for Gratitude; a summons to manly, Christian Duty. In enforcing the first part of the theme it was assumed that God must be acknowledged as the Savior of the national life in the struggle through which we are passing. We all know this must be true, as taught in his Word, "He doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth." "He changeth the times and the seasons; He removeth kings and setteth up kings; He giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding." All national deliverance is from God. But there are proofs for His interposition in behalf of the Union so clear that devout men must wonder and praise. Some periods in the progress of the conflict were cited wherein this interposition must be supposed. The condition of the nation at the commencement of the war was noticed. The navy was scattered, the army inefficient, and many officers of both false to the flag. The finances of the Republic were not sound for the approaching struggle.

The speaker contended that God's delivering hand in the crisis was to be recognized by the important agency of the church through which the Most High acts on the world. The great majority of the clergy had been zealous for the country. So, too, had the majority of Christian laymen. The Christian press had spoken out nobly for God and liberty. He believed intelligent public men would admit that without the aid of the church the cause of law and right had been lost. The voice of history would declare that the church had saved the ship of state from crushing upon the gory rock of oppression, around which were surging evermore the gurgling groans of perished millions. In further unfolding the subject it was declared that notwithstanding the incidental evils of war, still the national character for courage, energy, conscience and heart has been elevated. Florence Nightingales were arising in different parts of the land; great men have sprung forth to the world's notice; Lyon, Sedgwick, McPherson, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant were illustrious names for coming years. (A compliment was here paid to President Lincoln.) God raises up men for the needs of different times. The Revolution witnessed a Washington—the Rebellion has developed a Lincoln. The most impressive likeness (said the speaker here), I have seen of the President, is the plaster cast bust in the State Library of Ohio. It wears an earnest, anxious, and yet triumphant expression. The marks of strong will, and calm, grand thought are on the countenance, which seems as if straining eagerly in the distance. It seems as if his soul were looking beyond the filmy prejudices and roiled battle mists of the present into that magnificent, triumphal future which will hail him as the man whose fiat shivered the manacles of millions, and bade them stand up forever free. The progress made towards subduing the Rebellion was noticed as a reason of thankfulness to God. Also, it is a matter of gratitude, the earnest national purpose that the Union shall be preserved. This was noticed as indicated in the late Presidential election, and a reference made to a number of the States. Maine, for instance, it was said, gave her voice according with California, Oregon and Nevada, like the voice of her pine woods rocking in the storm; Massachusetts spoke worthy of the State possessing Bunker Hill and Lexington. Noble New York uttered her voice so as not to be drowned by the shout of the foreign legions of her metropolis. Grand Pennsylvania said her purpose was rooted as her many mountains. Ohio, the Empire State of the West, with Indiana at her side, stood up like mailed giants, and thundered a challenge to the world. Minnesota sent out her voice like the silvery shout of Minnehaha, in spring grandeur. Iowa, first bright footstep of liberty beyond the Mississippi, spoke worthy of her free origin. Missouri raised her voice and spoke majestically for freedom and Union. Maryland sent a greeting to Michigan and Wisconsin, as Chesapeake floods would hail the rolling waves of Michigan and Huron. Great Illinois, with her prow turbaned by northern frosts, her breast brooched with emerald prairies, and planting her feet amidst floods of Southern sunlight, closed the shout of the nation with an energy worthy of her chosen son who takes no step backward.

Gratitude for the good things which are doubtless to be granted the nation was richly due to the Creator. Reference was made, at the close of the sermon, to national duty in the crisis, under the trials which still are reserved for the people. Make all sacrifices needful for victory, spurn shallow counsels, walk right on in the path of duty till God commands peace, and sheathes the sword in righteousness. Then let rushing rockets carve their arches of fire; let pyrotechnic splendors fill the sky, writing vividly on the brow of night, in letters of emerald and gold, such words as Victory, Peace, Union, Liberty. Let jubilee guns thunder on land and sea, while the whole world will join our own millions in a shout of ecstacy over the perpetuated and renovated nationality.

The New Torpedo Boat "Stromboli."

Some years ago, Wm. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, conceived the idea of using the submarine torpedo in a manner not heretofore known or experimented upon. His plans were brought to the notice of the Navy Department, and a board of examiners were appointed to inquire into the merits of the invention, who reported in its favor, and recommended the construction of a vessel to demonstrate the idea. The Department immediately ordered the construction of what is now the "Stromboli." To keep the matter as quiet as possible, it was necessary to construct the various portions of the vessel at different points. The hull was built at Fairhaven, Conn., the engine at Mystic, Conn., and the torpedo machinery at Schenectady, N. Y., so that it was not easy for traitors and foreign emissaries to put the parts together.

On Friday, the 25th ult., she made her trial trip, to test her propulsive and torpedo engines. After some tests of her machinery, which worked to the satisfaction of all, it was decided to fire a "wood torpedo," of the same pattern as that used by Lieut. Cushing, in destroying the rebel ram Albermarle. This torpedo was placed in the basket, and when about one foot below the surface of the water, it was exploded. The water was thrown up about 180 feet, in a perpendicular column, which measured ten feet in diameter. The torpedo, when it exploded, was only about fifteen feet from the bow of the vessel, and the shock felt on board was very slight. A sixty pound torpedo was then placed twenty feet below the surface, and same distance from the vessel, and was exploded by Beardley's magnetic electro machine. A column of water sixty feet high, twenty in diameter, and thick with mud, was thrown up, fully demonstrating the power and destructiveness of the invention. The shock was felt over a space of 150 yards in diameter. It is the conclusion that this vessel, for destructive purposes, has no equal in the world. No iron clad can stand its power. Perfectly safe to operate in, the nearer she approaches an enemy the safer she is. On Saturday, the 26th ult., the "Stromboli" took her departure for Hampton Roads, where she will, no doubt, prove a terror to blockade runners and pirates.

The Want of Decision.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame.—The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking, of the cold and danger; but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost too much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1864.

We had a very remarkable Thanksgiving here yesterday. The soldiers in camp and hospitals were visited by the loyal people, prayed for, and feasted without end. [Whenever before has a great army been so followed by the benedictions and practical benevolence of a people?] Our churches were filled; our stores were closed.—It was a universal holiday. I went to hear Mr. Frederick Douglas, the much-abused colored orator, at the Israel Bethel Church, and I thought I had well celebrated my Thanksgiving by the investment. Never having heard him before, it was worth something to hear him now. His audience was composed of persons of both, indeed of several, colors. Now, I think it would be difficult to find anywhere a more intelligent appreciative assemblage of people. The women were well dressed—the men well behaved. Those of his race were evidently proud of Douglas, and they had a good right to be so. I studied him closely. He has rare talents. What pleased me most in this man was his utter want of affectation. We can best realise the rapid progress of events, and the certain triumph of long-assailed principals, in the life of Douglas. The son of an intelligent and wealthy Maryland planter, and therefore taught as well by inheritance as by experience the value of education and the enormity of slavery, he escaped to the free States more than twenty years ago, and from that time to the present has been the object of the unceasing assault of the pro-slavery politicians of the North, and of their condjutors and associates in the South. But by sheer force of intellect and determination long before the rebellion, he had won for himself a position as a masterly public speaker, and had attracted the most refined and appreciative audiences. I can remember well how common it was in old times, when to be a Democrat was to be opposed to Abolitionism, that denunciation and ridicule of Fred Douglas was a potent and favorite pastime among my former political associates. The moment, however, that Slavery took up arms against the government, the history of Fred Douglas became intensly interesting, and he himself began to reap the harvest of the seeds he had sown so industrously among so many perils. Now he comes back to Maryland and the District of Columbia to see them both free—not by the advance of our armies, but by the act of Congress in the one case, and by the vote of the people in the other. So it is that in this marvellous struggle the triumph of one illustrates the triumph of the Republic. So it is that we typify in the success of Douglas the success of the emancipation. I presume many of the things he said last night were old to those whom he addressed, but they were all new to me. His resources are various. He is alternately argumentative and plaintive, pathetic and humorous, never declamatory, never placing himself in an oratorical attitude, and never making what are vulgarly called points.—Easy, graceful, natural, I do not know when I have listened to a more agreeable and instructive public speaker.—He is, of course, intensely exercised on the subject of slavery, but it was very suggestive to hear him address his own race, to advise them all to obey the laws, to fight for their country, to avoid all public disturbances, to present a neat and clean appearance, and to remember and guard against the prejudices that existed against them. When he came to speak of the Presidential election he made several fine hits. For instance: "This is the only contest in which slavery and freedom have ever been openly and nakedly opposed to each other in this country. Every other question had died; no tariff, no bank, no distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, nothing, in fact, but freedom and slavery—but whether this Union should survive free, or die separated and slave." And again: "The two candidates occupied peculiar platforms. We had Old Abe as the Peace candidate, and we had McClellan as the War candidate; yet nobody believed that the one was for peace or that the other was for war. The way that Lincoln made peace was to fight his armies against those of Jeff Davis; the way that McClellan proposed to make war was to enter into an arrangement with the President of the Southern Confederacy." But I have neither time or space to continue a description of this very interesting evening, and only speak of it now to make another chapter in the column of these most exceeding times. OCCASIONAL.

A man Who Voted for Washington Votes for Lincoln.

As this is almost certainly the only instance in which a voter for George Washington will again vote at a Presidential election, we print the following interesting account from the Springfield (Mass) *Republican*:

To the Editor of the Republican: Deacon John Philips of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in a line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army.—The last soldier introduced as Mr. King, an Irishman, and he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more, and if that was not long enough to subdue the Rebellion he was ready for another three years. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the 'old soldier of the Revolution."

Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in the 80th year, then made an impromtu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town; and yet said he, my father is here and still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, and in audible and deep toned bass voice, said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by an unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Our very venerable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Deacon John Phillips, who is this day one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculities in a high degree—and

WHEREAS, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting and has deposited his vote for Presidential electors and State county and town officers, therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps unparalled in the annals of our Government.

MILITARY.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.

Full accounts of the battle at Franklin and its antecedents, have been received, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck river to Franklin, during which time a multiplication of exploits and successes resulted to the national arms. Gen. Cox conducted the rear guard on the 20th ult., and acheived a splendid victory over the rebels at Springhill, while General Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddy, on the pike between Triune and Springhill. During the afternoon of the 20th ult., the rebel army sorely pressed, under Hood who had Cleatham's and Steward's corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men. Owing to Cox's gallant check at Springhill, a portion of the 4th and 24th corps were enable to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up a line of breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curve in the river, behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At precisely four p. m, the entire rebel force made a charge, and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by Wagner. With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers composing Cheatham's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with attacking party on their left, and atempted to envelop and destroy our right. In the nick of time the troops of Wagner were rallied and throwing their whole upon the rebel columns, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing seven hundred prisoners. Four times after, the rebels charged in three lines but were repulsed as often, with great slaughter.

The rebels numbered at least two, to our one as nearly half of the 4th and 23d corps were in the reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high, and the rebel loss in killed is three times our own, while the wounded is six times more than ours, most of our men being wounded in the head, arm and body. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision but the ammunition consisted chiefly of shot and shell, while for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent advance were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged, while the rebels retired under cover of the woods south of the Columbia pike.

The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 6,000 including 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

An artillery duel was kept up till near midnight, when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia over in safety before daylight. The army then retired to within four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy. The fall back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, was an impromptu affair and was brought about owing to the necessity to check the rebel advance and insure the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 1, 1864—8 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant: I have just heard from Gen. Gregg. His dispatch is dated 8:46 P. M. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry in works with artillery. He captured two pieces of artillery, and had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them and destroyed the carriages. He had one hundred and ninety prisoners and eight wagons and thirty mules. He burned the depot with 3,000 sacks of corn, and 500 bales of hay and a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition, and other government stores and destroyed all the shops and public buildings. The Second brigade, Gen. Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantly carried the enemy's position. Gen. Gregg is now returning to camp. No information could be obtained of any troops passing southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid. At Duval's Station, south of Stony Creek much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found.—An effort was being made to destroy it by fire, when the staff officer brought the dispatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following but the officer thinks Gen. Gregg will be in camp by midnight.

GEO. G. MEADE.
Major General.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Dec. 5, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County (late Bank of Beaver County) are hereby notified that an election for nine (9) Directors will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (10th) of January next (1865), between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock of said day. By order of Board.

dec7'64 EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JAMES SHILLITO, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON SHILLITO, } Ex'rs,
MILTON SHILLITO,
dec7'64 Raccoon tp.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of November, an Iron Gray Mare, under medium height, tail and short mane of a darker color than the hair of her body, and in good condition. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by

WM. JAS. BERRY, Moon Tp.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the matter of the estate of Patrick Keating, deceased. Orphans' Court.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18, 1864, on motion the Court appoint Samuel Magaw, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance of the assets in the hands of Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r. of said estate. By the Court:

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday, Dec. 23d, 1864 at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where the parties interested may attend. SAMUEL MAGAW,
dec5'64 Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, Dec 31st, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of Richard Beeson, late of the county of Allegheny county, dec'd., situated in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver co., Pa., being Water lots No. 3 and 4, said lots having together a front of 100 feet on the Beaver river, or Creek, and extending back from said river to the canal; excepting a street 30 feet wide, running parallel with the race of the New Brighton Water Co., on the eastern side thereof. The north and south lines of said lots running at right angles to said race —together with 10 shares of Water Power, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the Water Power of the said New Brighton Water Co.; on which said lots are erected one large two story Mill building, originally used as a Planing mill, and the one-half thereof being now used as a Planing mill, and the other part thereof for the manufacture of flax and hemp. Also, a large two story Frame Ware House and an office. This property is very eligibly located, and affords superior advantages for manufacturing purposes.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JACOB BEESON,
dec7'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE PAMPHLET FOR 1864 have been received at the Prothonotary's office, and are now ready for delivery to those entitled to the same.

nov30'64:3t M. WEYAND, Pro.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of Taxables for the Special Income Tax, levied under the Act of July 4th, 1864, are now open to inspection for FIFTEEN DAYS, at the offices of the Assistant Assessors, as well as at the office of the undersigned.

SAMUEL DAVENPORT,
nov30'64 Assessor 24th Dist. Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—

1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advartages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English & classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

☞ Send for a catalogue to

nov30'64 REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of M. C. Downs, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

S. C. GORMLY, Adm'r.,
nov30'64 Raccoon tp.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County, that in conformity with the act "*enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States,*" approved Aug. 22, A. D. 1864, the provisions of the said law has been fully complied with and the Directors of said Bank have made the requisite certificate to the Comptroller of Currency, in pursuance of the laws of the United States.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are eminently advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost the natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispirited, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the system to a degree of perfect Health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere. Send for circular. Address HUTCHINGS & HEATER, Proprietors, 81 CEDAR STREET, New York.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug Store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Beaver county. [nov23'64:1y]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, administrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Nov. 18th, 1864, on motion of H. Hice, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, the Court appoint Joseph M. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of said Administrator (as shown by his account confirmed) among the creditors of said estate.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of John R. M'Donald, Administrator of the estate of Francis Marion Erwin, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Beaver.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,
nov30'64 Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, Dec 29th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Robert Moore, of Sharon township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, in said township and county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Morgan Hartford and Daniel M'Crea's heirs, west 133 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 83½ east 145 perches to a stone, thence by land of Anderson and John McDade north 2½ east 94 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee's heirs 87½ west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 118 perches strict measure, on which are erected one frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one shewed log tenant-house, 17 by 18 feet, one log barn, 60 by 28 feet, all new and in good state of repair, and in a good state of cultivation. There is on the land over 200 bearing apple and peach trees, with a four feet vein of coal underlying nearly the whole premises.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, the balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN [illegible],
Nov23'64 Adm'r. of said dec'd.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County

New Brighton, Nov. 21, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and bills discounted, active	$ 301,[illegible]
U. S. 6 per cent coupon bonds	121,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,[illegible]
Due from other banks	4,[illegible]
Notes and checks of other banks	5,[illegible]
U. S. Treasury notes	6[illegible]
Coin in vault	3,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	$ 21,2[illegible]
Notes in circulation	6[illegible]
Due depositors	153,[illegible]
Due the Commonwealth	[illegible]
Contingent funds	2,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	5,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 22d day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT in the borough of Fallston, are offered for sale at greatly reduced price and on reasonable terms as to time of payment. The lot is 80 feet front by 118 feet in depth; upon it are erected a two story frame dwelling house and a small stable. The dwelling house contains six rooms, and is neatly and substantially built. Upon the premises are grape vines, a cherry, &c. To any one wishing a home, convenient arranged and prepared, such opportunities as the above rarely present themselves. For particulars inquire of

ANDREW W. AY,
nov9 Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. M'Ananay, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
nov30'64 New Brighton.

THE BEAVER ARGUS,

DECEMBER 7th, 1864.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

Those of our patrons who are indebted for subscription, advertising, &c. are requested to make immediate payment. Subscriptions will be payable to the undersigned until January 1st, 1865. Mr. Scott is authorized to receipt in my name.

D. L. IMBRIE.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.—Monday next is the opening of the term. If you desire to fit your son or daughter for life by a thorough and complete education, send them to this institution. If you would fit yourself for a successful teacher attend this institution. If you are not able to meet the entire expense, and are worthy, Prof. Taylor will wait on you. If you would have the best and most scientific instruction in music, attend this institution.

☞ "THE FAMILY TREASURE" is a religious and literary monthly, edited and published in Pittsburg, by David M'Kinney, D.D., and I. N. M'Kinney, formerly Professor of Latin literature in Jefferson College. The Magazine is printed on sixty-four octavo pages, of good paper, and well executed.—We cordially commend it to every household in our county, as it is "adapted to enlighten the understanding, please the fancy, piously affect the heart, and lead the soul to the Saviour."

Terms. (*per annum* in advance) to single subscribers $2.00; three copies to one person, $5.00; five do., $7,50; five copies to as many persons, $8,00. Address D. & I. N. M'Kinney, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—We congratulate the readers of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* on its improved appearance. It has put on a suit of new and beautiful type. It was established so long ago as 1786, and is, we believe, the oldest newspaper west of the Alleghenies mountains. It has lately provided a Four Cylinder Hoe Press, which is capable of printing ten thousand sheets an hour. The *Gazette* is to be honored for its age, but more for its steady and consistent course in advocating correct political principles. May a proper support never be wanting to maintain its vigorous old age.

Paul, the Apostle, speaks of Luke as the "beloved physician," and few endear themselves to us more than those who, like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through them. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effectual. What public benefactors better deserve esteem than those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay?—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.*

☞ The subscriptions to the *Argus* received during the month of November.

H. Rice	$2,00
Jno. Stokes	2,00
Jno. Weaver	2,00
Samuel Reed	2,00
Jno. Darragh	2,00
[illegible] Brick	1,35
[illegible] Crawford	2,00
J. C. Brown	2,00
Wm. Henry	2,00
Jas. Marquis	2,00
R. B. Chamberlin	2,00
Agnew Duff	2,00
D. Palmer	1,00
[illegible] Eakin	2,00
J. Harvey	2,00
A. S. Reed	2,00
J. Bantel	2,00
[illegible] Black	0,65
[illegible] McKee	2,00
[illegible] Cumming	2,00
[illegible] M. Spalding	2,00
T. M'Nevin	1,00
Wm. Todd	2,00
David Scott	2,00
[illegible] Davison	1,00
[illegible] Adams	1,00
[illegible] S. Johnston	2,00
W. J. Langfitt	1,00
[illegible] R. Bruce	2,00
Jno. M'Ramsey	2,00
Samuel Nelson	2,00
[illegible] McCready	2,00
[illegible] Mercer	2,00
[illegible] Cain	1,00
[illegible] Osmond	2,00
[illegible] M. Reed	2,00
[illegible] W. Sees	2,00
[illegible] Springer	2,00
[illegible] Little	1,00
[illegible] T. Harper	2,00
[illegible] E. Davis	2,00
[illegible] Gilliland	1,00
Jas. Mayse	1,00

☞ Men and Boys' Clothing—heavy overcoats, Pants and Vests; heavy ribbed Drawers and Undershirts, fancy Flannel Shirts and country knit Socks, at Stokes', New Brighton. No goods misrepresented to effect a sale. We invite inspection of all our goods.

☞ Men and Boys' heavy Boots, Ladies', Misses and Children's custom-made Calf Balmorals, *a superior article;* Gum Shoes, and a full line of heavy goods for winter wear, at prices that defy competition, at Stokes', New Brighton.

☞ Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Balmoral Skirts in variety, and at low figures, at Stokes', New Brighton.

Pardon of Jesse Campbell.

Jesse Campbell, convicted at the November Sessions of Assault and Battery on Grafton M'Kenzie, son of Wm. H. M'Kenzie, of Vanport, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, was pardoned by the Governor on Wednesday last, and released from imprisonment on Thursday, by the Sheriff. His guilt was admitted by all, and the sentence is approved by most; yet, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his only child, and his previous good character, the petition for his pardon was numerously signed by our best citizens, even the prosecutor joining in the prayer. Having paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars cost, and suffered imprisonment for a fortnight, he has probably received a warning he will never forget, and the Governor perhaps did well to pardon him. It is not our purpose now to either approve or condemn this act of Executive clemency; but this being the third or fourth pardon granted convicted criminals of this county during the last year, we feel it a duty to caution law-abiding citizens against signing every petition for pardon that is presented—a custom becoming quite prevalent of late. The right to pardon vested in the Governor by the Constitution, is an extraordinary power, and should seldom be exercised. If not used with great discretion, pardoning will soon be as common as conviction, and every person convicted of a crime, who can command a little means and sufficient influence, will be relieved of the penalty of his crime by Executive interference.—Thieves, robbers and murderers will be turned loose upon society to reenact their crimes without the fear of law's penalty to restrain them. The course of justice will be interfered with, and the peace and safety of society endangered by the abuse of this prerogative. While evil exists in the world, and bad men live, the fear of penalty or imprisonment alone will restrain the commission of crime. Everything that tends to increase the probability of escape from fixed and merited punishment will, in like proportion, tend to increase crime. The arrest and conviction of every criminal, and strict enforcement of the penalties provided for those who violate the laws, are the only means we can effectually employ to secure the welfare and security of society, and diminish crime. We are not aiming these suggestions at the Governor by any means—as the people are themselves to blame in this matter. If good, citizens will persist in signing petitions, they must expect pardons will be granted. It is customary with many to sign every petition presented, without investigating or knowing anything of its merits. When a man is found guilty by twelve men, sworn to try the case on the law and testimony, and sentenced by a court, composed of three respectable, learned and upright men, also sworn to decide impartially, looking only to justice and the good of society, it is assuming a good deal to ask outsiders to petition the Governor to set aside the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court;—and it is assuming much more for an outsider to do so especially when he knows little or nothing of the case, except what he learns from those who seek the pardon. Judges, who hear the whole case, are much more competent to decide questions of right and mercy than any others, whether they be petitioners or Governors; and in nine hundred and ninety cases out of every thousand the sentence of the courts should not be set aside. There are times when after considerations or circumstances that could not be brought to bear in a court rightly, move the people to ask and Governors to grant pardons; but such cases are rare. Those who sign petitions thus discriminately, because forsooth some friend presents it, cast reproach upon the court, interfere with the cause of justice, and strike a blow at the shield protecting themselves and their property.

It is to be hoped that all good citizens will reflect on this subject, and beware how they sign petitions hereafter. From the frequency of pardons in this county of late, we presume every person convicted now will get up a petition; and if men of standing continue as they have been doing, courts might as well discharge criminals from arrest before trial, saving time and expense.

JUSTICE.

About Advertising.

We dont know who wrote the following item about advertising, but whoever did it was very sensible. The merchants and other business men here and elsewhere, who advertise, are the ones who make the money.—Some of our business men advertise liberally, and we notice that their places of business are always thronged with customers. We commend the following to all, of whatever business or profession, who do not advertise:

"You see goods are like galls—they must go when they are in fashion and good looking, or else a yoke of oxen wouldn't draw them off afterward.—The man that advertises most does most business, because he don't make one stock last one lifetime. I know a merchant of this district who has imported three different batches of goods within a year from Europe, and now he's nearly sold out again. How does he and his partner get rid of so many goods? They advertise more than all the rest put together—that's how! I will prove it. If you want to borrow money—if you want to lend money,—if you want a farm to rent—if you have one to sell—advertise. If your horse, cow, pig, colt, sheep or oxen go astray, advertise them right off, and not run a chance of loosing them altogether, or having to pay as much as they are worth in charges for keeping.

If you are a shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, wagoner, or any kind of useful mechanic, show people that you are not ashamed of being a mechanic, by advertising. If you keep hotel, make it known. When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man. The world is full of folks who want. Some want to sell, some want to buy; and the only way to meet these wants, and make money, is to advertise. Advertising is like money—if followed up. Merchants think nothing of paying forty dollars for one sign, with nothing but their name on it. Well, what do you think of having 3000 signs a week in a newspaper? In it you show your whole establishment to the country every week.

☞ Muslins, Prints, DeLaines, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Flannels, and a good assortment of Dry Goods selling cheap at Stokes', New Brighton.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst, at the residence of the bride's father, in Rochester, Pa., by the Rev. James H. Shields, Mr. WM. S. SHALLENBERGER to Miss JOSEPHINE POWER. No cards.

On Tuesday Oct. 25th, by Rev D. W. Carson, Mr. JAMES CRAIG and Miss MARGARET KENNEDY, both of Raccoon township, Beaver county.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. S. Easton, D.D., assisted by Rev. Joseph Andrews, Mr JOHN S. ELDER, of Elder's Mills, Beaver county, and Miss S. E. STEWART, daughter of James Stewart, Esq., of Wellsville, O.

On the 29th ult., by Rev J. M. Smith, Mr M. A. HOLMES and Miss M. A. SHORT, both of Beaver county.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. Joshua Monroe, Mr. ELI R BROWN and Miss ELIZABETH J. M'CREARY, both of Beaver county.

Beaver Markets:

Flour per bbl			$11 50
do.	" 100 lbs		5 75
Dried Apples	per bushel		1 75
do Peaches	"	"	
Green Apples	"	"	80
Wheat	"	"	2 00
Corn	"	"	1 20
Rye	"	"	1 50
Oats	"	"	75
Barley	"	"	
Clover Seed,	"	"	8 00
Timothy Seed,	"	"	5 00
Flax Seed,	"	"	2 25
Beans,	"	"	2 75
Potatoes,	"	"	75
Onions,	"	"	2 00
Corn Meal	"	"	1 50
Eggs,	"	dozen	25
Butter,	"	lb	40
Hams,	"	"	20
Shoulders,	"	"	18
Sides,	"	"	19
Tallow,	"	"	15
Lard,	"	"	25
Candles,	"	"	25
Soap,	"	"	16
Molasses,	"	Gallon	1 35
Carbon Oil,	"	"	1 00

REMOVAL.

GRAND OPENING OF ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods!

F. A. FORTUNE

Will remove his justly

CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,

to the fine room formerly occupied by

T. M. TAYLOR, Esq,

And known for some years as the Post Office, in the Diamond,

In ROCHESTER,

Having disposed of all my old Goods, the opening will consist of a new and Fresh assortment of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets and Trimmings, Flannels, Hoods, Nubias, Blankets, Shawls, Pant Stuffs, and Notions.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in our new store room. About *Monday, Dec. 5th,* will be the date of Grand Opening.

dec3 F. A. FORTUNE.

Dr. P. B. Young,

WHO has been for some time acting as Surgeon in the Army, having returned and again located himself in

Freedom, Beaver County,

offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Office in Philips' building. [mh16'62

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug21'64-1y.

The peculiar taint of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitution of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues it in remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Practical and Analytical Chemists,* Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross; Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. nov7'64

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of James Torrence, Adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Robt. Creswell, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Nov. 15, 1864, on motion the Court appoint Jos. H. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Administrator, as shown by his account by said Court confirmed according to the provisions and directions of the Will aforesaid.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance of assets in the hands of James Torrence, Adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Robt. Creswell, dec'd., will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at his office in Beaver.

nov30'64 J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN SEAWRIGHT, late of Raccoon township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SMITH, Adm'r.,
nov23'64 Raccoon tp.

New Goods!

THE undersigned has returned from Philadelphia, and has now opened his new Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satnets, Jeans, and Tweeds.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Tan, Lavender Leather, and Mode Parmettas and Alpacas, Best Silk Warps, Black Alpacas; superior article.

Made up Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests of Cloth and Cassimets.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Salt, and which will be sold at a reasonable profit from cost and carriage. THOS. M'CREERY.

sep28

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

dec16

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven-tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to,

E. KENDRICK, M. D.,
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world, at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect.—They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interes than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interested, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts. *Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.*

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, a the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent., per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Third National Bank of Pittsburgh,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

aug.17'64—inside 3 m.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner.

D. IRONS.

Market st., door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

BEAVER SEMINARY.

THE FALL TERM OF FOUR MONTHS, will open on

Monday the 29th of August, inst.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

S. E. MERCER,
aug10'64-9t Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE AT BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY—

1 Spring Wagon,
1 set Double Harness,
1 Iron-shod Sled;
1 set Tinner's Tools,
1 Grind-stone and Mandril,
1 Anderson Drum Stove,
2 Rifle Guns.

oct19'64. By THOS. CAMPBELL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE FOX, late of Hanover township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM FOX, Adm'r.,
nov23'64 Hanover tp.

Choice Property for Sale in Bridgewater, Pa.

A LARGE two-story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, with six rooms, besides Kitchen, Cellar, &c.—well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery; well situated for schools, churches, &c. The lot is elevated, and view unsurpassed. For further particulars enquire at the BRIDGEWATER DRUG STORE. [nov9

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the period, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or irregular menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus* or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation. But Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and permanent* effect. DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
51 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23-3y

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the Union."—[New London Advertiser.

"The model Newspaper of our country, complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title a Journal of Civilization."—[N. Y. Evening Post.

"This Paper justifies the subscriptions. Our future historians will enrich their pages out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and printer, and publishers are turned to dust."—[N. Y. Evangelist.

"A necessity of every household."—Boston Transcript.

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—Public Press.

"The best of its class in America."—Boston Traveller.

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desiring to get up Clubs will be supplied with handsome pictorial Show bill on application.

The price of HARPER'S WEEKLY is four dollars a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00

An extra Copy of either of WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at $3 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00. A new Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Address

HARPERS & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of HENRY FINLEY, late of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOS. A. WRAY, Adm'r.,
oct19,'64 Brighton tp.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 3 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling, (and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. FETERMAN, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. jy6,'64-tf

CASH PAID

FOR

BUTTER AND EGGS,

BY

A. S. HARVEY, Bridgewater.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufacturers of the *Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.* A supply just received and for sale at the *Bridgewater Drug Store.* jy20

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in its eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSES

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it has separated! How many friends forever parted The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and *Freckles*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater

NEW GROCERY

AND

PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallen, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck. Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid.

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA., 1y20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

Farm for Sale.

A GOOD FARM is offered at private sale, situated in Big Beaver township Beaver county, on the road leading from Darlington to Homewood station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R.R., about 2½ miles from Darlington, 2 miles from New Galilee, on said R.R., and 2 miles from Homewood; containing about 135 acres, more or less, on which is a good dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A never failing spring of water convenient to the dwelling house. Farm well watered, and in good state or cultivation. For terms apply to D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver, or

Oct. 12, '64. R. S. IMBRIE, on premises.

Pension, Bounty & Back Pay Agency.

ARTHURS & RIDDEL.

No. 135 FOURTH ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL attention given to the collection of the BOUNTY OF $100, due to WOUNDED SOLDIERS who have served LESS THAN TWO YEARS, which is now being paid.

☞ All communications adressed as above promptly answered by return of Post. jo8, '64.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO'S stock of *Trees, Vines, Ornamental Plants,* &c., which they offer for sale this fall, is very large and of the first quality in all respects, viz:

APPLE,	PEACH,
PEAR,	CHERRY,
PLUM,	QUINCE,

and GRAPE VINES,

Delaware, Concord, Diana, and the other new varieties—GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES, and Small Fruits, in great variety.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trees, and return in the afternoon.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
oct12 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

Wanted:

FOUR boys between the age of 14 and 16 years to feed a four cylinder printing press. Apply immediately at the Pittsburg *Dispatch* office.—w.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois.*"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch.*"—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo.* is fit for treason, and spoils.'"—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of

"VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY.

and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
New-York.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest."—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. I. N. ATKINS.

ICE CREAM SALOON

In Bridgewat r.

THE subscriber has fitted up, in an elegant and modern style, for an ICE CREAM SALOON, his house on the corner of Bridge and Mulberry Streets.

Cakes and Confectionaries,

of all kinds, constantly kept on hand. ORDERS FOR ICE PROMPTLY FILLED.

May 25, 1864—tf FREDERICK WALZ.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE subscriber has opened, in connection with his CONFECTIONARY, an

ICE CREAM SALOON.

in the North-East corner of the Diamond, where persons can be accommodated. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

may25,'65 FRED'K. WALTERS.

The said election will be held through the county as follows:

Estate of John Imbrie, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN IMBRIE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver County, Penna., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. L. IMBRIE, Beaver,
R. S. IMBRIE, Darlington,
je29'64 Administrators.

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,

(Near the Provost Marshal's office,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 60 Nassau Street, New York.

aug12:3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Probate Court of Columbiana county, O., having granted to the undersigned letters testamentary on the estate of Horatia N. Barker, late of Perry tp, Columbiana county, Ohio, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

G. S. BARKER, Ex'r.,
je15'64 New Brighton.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. Wm. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate,* no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

PHOENIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTI-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—3mos

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, the undersigned, Guardians of the minor children of Thomas S. Wray, late of Beaver co., dec'd., will expose to sale by Public Vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1864,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the undivided one-half of a certain house and lot, being the real estate of the aforesaid Thos. S. Wray, situate in the village of Sharon, and bounded as follows: On the east by Beaver creek, west by D. McCready, north by Mick Morgan, and south by Charles Wigley.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in one year from that date, with interest from same time.

By the Court:
MARY WRAY,
JOHN A. FRAZIER,
oct19'64 Guardian.

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

mar26:1y

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

MILLION,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. R. GARDNER & CO.,

92 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the Novelties in latest importations, including repps in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and Brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

AND

LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white, blue and pink, napkins, towles, linen table covers, and Irish linens, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Cassimeres in plain and fancy, union cloths, tweeds, sattinett, corduroys, and men and boys wear of all kinds; the best stock in the city, at the lowest prices.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS

of which we are the sole agent of several celebrated makes, which we will sell to our customers at wholesale prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Domestic and imported flannels. Our stock will be found large, and well selected, and our prices will be made so moderate as to place them within reach of onssert.

MOURNING GOODS.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP

KID GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing Dry Goods, are respectfully invited to call, as our entire stock will be found.

New, Desirable and Cheap.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,

92

Market Street,

Pittsburgh,

Between Fifth Street and Diamond.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointmnt.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. If will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *looking the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it; and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving Every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wa Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Bhoorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and dursbility, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,68 EPH'M. SMITH.

OCULIST.

DR. J. R. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg attends to the treatment of all

DISEASES OF THE EYE,

and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. J. Paxton. sep7'64.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth. TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR, or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster,* for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents,* or 8 stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part af the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,

WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and TOOTHACHE DROPS cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says, "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged, if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth Dr. Hurd's Toothache Droops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the, *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co., refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Brooklyn; to Jay, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1864,

under most favorable auspices.

The services of Rev. D. H. MCLEAN, D.D., formerly of Westminster College, and Rev. D. P. LOWARY, formerly Principal of Washington Union Schools, have been secured as Associate Principals and Instructors.

Our NEW ACADEMY BUILDING is now completed and ready for occupancy.

All the branches necessary to fit young men for BUSINESS or COLLEGE will be taught.

Good boarding can be had on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

☞ There will be *no advance in the rates of tuition.* For further particulars, address either of the Principals, or the undersigned.

H. HICE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Beaver, Aug. 30, 1864.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
104 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct Bonds

of the United States, designated as "5-20 Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all the railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., &c., in the country, and the ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in legal tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every information at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks.*

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE in General Debility; Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this with out injurious effects. One cup contains the strength of two pounds of Ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers

mar26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-office at Beaver, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1864:

Albert Robt, Brown Miss S 2, Beck Jno, Burtin Ruth, Beavers Wm, Barnes Susan, Chain Mattie, Credner Edwin, Corter Wm, Craig Morgan, Edwards Margaret, Fenton H, Jefferson J. Lawrence, Sallie, Miller Marshall John, Norris Mrs Sarah, Smith Eliza, Sterling James, Thomas L S 2, Thorn Nettie, Ferry Mary.

☞ Persons calling for letters in above list, will please say they are advertised.

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.

Office Hours, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Nov 1st, 1864:

Evans D E, Frank Charles, Gray Miss Mary, Grant Wm R, Jones Rachel, Kerr Mrs Mary, M'Donald R J, Sweete, Miss Sarah S, Susan, Willis Miss Mary.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7 a. m. to 6½ p. m.

Dr. P. M. KERR

Offers his Professional Services to the People of

BEAVER AND VICINITY

and solicits a share of public patronage.

OFFICE IN

Kerr's Hotel, Beaver, Penna.

de23'63.

PROF. DAVID GORDON,

HAVING devoted a number of years to successfully curing Rupture, from motives of humanity, offers his professional services to the public of this county. His system is simple—inevitably produces a cure without